North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Food & Drug Protection Division



Monthly Food Safety Tips

- Avoid storing foods in the temperature danger zone where harmful bacteria multiply: The "danger zone" is temperatures between 40 °F and 140 °F.
- Never thaw frozen foods at room temperature. Food can be safely thawed in the refrigerator or outside the refrigerator by immersing in cold water that is changed every two hours.
- Sanitizer for the kitchen can be made by mixing 1 teaspoon of chlorine bleach to 1 quart of water.
- The four basic rules for fighting bacteria CLEAN, SEPARATE, COOK AND CLEAN.
- Seep raw meat, poultry and seafood and their juices away from foods that are ready to eat to prevent cross contamination.
- When reheating food, leftovers should be heated to 165°F. Bring sauces, soups and gravies to a boil.
- Harmful bacteria in food products can double every 20 minutes at room temperature.
- Raw fruits are safe at room temperature, but after ripening they may mold and rot quickly. Store ripe fruit in the refrigerator or prepare and freeze to maintain quality.
- Even if you plan to peel produce before eating, it is still important to wash it first to remove bacteria that may be present.
- The "Best-If-Used-By" date is the last date recommended for peak quality and is determined by the manufacturer of the product.



The Food & Drug Protection Division conducts routine inspections of grocery stores, food manufacturers, and warehouses to ensure a safe food supply for the citizens of North Carolina.

For more food safety information, please visit www.ncfoodsafety.com

Steve Troxler. Commissioner

North Carolina Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services Food & Drug Protection Division



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- Always wash your hands with warm soap and water for 20 seconds before preparing or consuming food.
- If flood waters have covered a garden, most produce will be unsafe to eat.
- © Children, the elderly, and people with weakened immune systems should only drink juice that has been pasteurized or otherwise treated to kill harmful bacteria.
- ® Refrigerated foods should be stored at 40° F or less.
- © Store leftovers in shallow containers for quick cooling in the refrigerator.
- Use a food thermometer to make sure foods have been properly cooked to a safe internal temperature.
- It is difficult to determine if food is unsafe because you can not see, smell or taste the bacteria it may contain.
- Any bacteria on the outside of fruits can be transferred to the inside when the fruit is cut or peeled.
- Wash lids of canned foods before opening to keep dirt from getting into the food
- Avoid putting cooked meat on an unwashed plate or platter that has held raw meat.





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- Never use products in a swollen or severely dented can because harmful bacteria may be present.
- © Frozen foods should be stored at 0° F or less.
- Always check the labels on packaged food items to determine how the contents should be stored.
- Do not store foods near household cleaners or chemicals.
- A person may become sick with a foodborne illness as soon as 20 minutes after consumption of the food or as long as 6 weeks depending on the type of bacteria that is present.
- Ouring an emergency keep the refrigerator and freezer closed as much aspossible. An unopened refrigerator can keep food safe for 4 hours and a freezer for up to 24 hours.
- Marinate foods in the refrigerator, not at room temperature. If a sauce is needed for the cooked food, reserve a portion of the marinade before adding the raw meat, poultry or seafood.
- Use smooth cutting boards without cracks or crevices that can harbor bacteria.
- © Consumption of raw oysters and raw eggs should be avoided due to the risk of contracting a foodborne illness.
- If you suspect refrigerated foods have been stored above 40° F for over 2 hours, discard. WHEN IN DOUBT, THROW IT OUT!





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